

# Diplomatic relations between the state of Amir Temur and the Kingdom of Spain

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On February 29, 2020, a seminar on the topic "Diplomatic Relations between Spain and Tamerlane" held in the videoconference room of the TIIAME Resource Center, with the participation of Professor Flocel Sabate Curull from the University of Lleida, Spain.



Professor Flosel Sabate told the participants in detail about the contribution of an outstanding statesman to the development of political and trade relations of the XIII-XIV centuries. Amir Temur, who created one of the greatest empires in world history, paid great attention to the development of international trade. The era of the reign of the Temurids dynasty was the heyday of trade, cultural and scientific ties along the Great Silk Road. Amir Temur left a noticeable mark not only in Maverannah, but also far beyond. He drew the attention of those present to the role of the diplomatic mission of the Ambassador of Spain, Enrique III, to the Court of Amir Temur in 1403-1406 in the history of the formation and development of Spanish-Uzbek relations. Our ties have centuries-old roots dating back to the Middle Ages, during the reign of Amir Temur and King Castile Enrique III, who established diplomatic relations more than 600 years ago. An important role played by the diplomatic mission of Ambassador Rui González De Clavijo, whose legacy continues to be of great interest among scholars around the world.

Among modern Temur, European rulers especially interested in East Henry III, the young king of Castile. In 1402, he sent an embassy to Asia Minor with the order to collect information "about morals, customs, religion, laws, about the strength of these distant peoples and what their aspirations and benefits may be." The ambassadors of Henry III, along with the ambassadors of other countries, accompanied Bayazid to Ankara. On behalf of the king, they had to collect the correct information about Bayazid, Temur and be present at the battle between them. During the celebration of the victory, Amir Temur, who received many ambassadors, graciously received the Castilians. The Castilians returned to their homeland together with Ambassador Temur Muhammad Qazi, who at the reception of the king handed him letters from his sovereign. In order to consolidate the friendship that arose between the two states, Henry III sent a return embassy, which, having traveled a long way through Constantinople, Iran, Balkh, Termez, and Kesh to Samarkand, introduced to Amir Temur in the country garden of Dilkush on September 8, 1404.



The seminar attended by students of faculties "Organization and management of water resources", Irrigation and drainage, Land management and Agricultural mechanization. The workshop aroused great interest among students.

TIIAME press service